

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$1 per annum; \$1 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; \$2 for one month.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum, or \$1 for six months.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or cash, to the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their postage changed must give their new address as well as their post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS. 50
1 inch. 75
2 inches. 1.00
3 inches. 1.25
4 inches. 1.50
5 inches. 1.75
6 inches. 2.00
7 inches. 2.25
8 inches. 2.50
9 inches. 2.75
10 inches. 3.00
11 inches. 3.25
12 inches. 3.50
13 inches. 3.75
14 inches. 4.00
15 inches. 4.25
16 inches. 4.50
17 inches. 4.75
18 inches. 5.00
19 inches. 5.25
20 inches. 5.50
21 inches. 5.75
22 inches. 6.00
23 inches. 6.25
24 inches. 6.50
25 inches. 6.75
26 inches. 7.00
27 inches. 7.25
28 inches. 7.50
29 inches. 7.75
30 inches. 8.00
31 inches. 8.25
32 inches. 8.50
33 inches. 8.75
34 inches. 9.00
35 inches. 9.25
36 inches. 9.50
37 inches. 9.75
38 inches. 10.00
39 inches. 10.25
40 inches. 10.50
41 inches. 10.75
42 inches. 11.00
43 inches. 11.25
44 inches. 11.50
45 inches. 11.75
46 inches. 12.00
47 inches. 12.25
48 inches. 12.50
49 inches. 12.75
50 inches. 13.00
51 inches. 13.25
52 inches. 13.50
53 inches. 13.75
54 inches. 14.00
55 inches. 14.25
56 inches. 14.50
57 inches. 14.75
58 inches. 15.00
59 inches. 15.25
60 inches. 15.50
61 inches. 15.75
62 inches. 16.00
63 inches. 16.25
64 inches. 16.50
65 inches. 16.75
66 inches. 17.00
67 inches. 17.25
68 inches. 17.50
69 inches. 17.75
70 inches. 18.00
71 inches. 18.25
72 inches. 18.50
73 inches. 18.75
74 inches. 19.00
75 inches. 19.25
76 inches. 19.50
77 inches. 19.75
78 inches. 20.00
79 inches. 20.25
80 inches. 20.50
81 inches. 20.75
82 inches. 21.00
83 inches. 21.25
84 inches. 21.50
85 inches. 21.75
86 inches. 22.00
87 inches. 22.25
88 inches. 22.50
89 inches. 22.75
90 inches. 23.00
91 inches. 23.25
92 inches. 23.50
93 inches. 23.75
94 inches. 24.00
95 inches. 24.25
96 inches. 24.50
97 inches. 24.75
98 inches. 25.00
99 inches. 25.25
100 inches. 25.50

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1890.

The Price of Ice.

The New York World reports that in that market ice has taken a tumble in prices. Last week the wholesale companies, who supply the majority of the independent wagon-dealers, demanded \$10 and \$12 per ton. Now they are content with \$8. The change has been wrought by "the sudden influx of Lake George and Lake Champlain ice, which being thin and porous had to be sold quickly, or it would prove a dead loss. This lake-ice went for \$3 or \$4 a ton, and as heavy shipments are on the way to the market it will probably go to \$2 before the tide of supply can be checked."

It is estimated that during hot weather the New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City market requires from 15,000 to 20,000 tons per day. The present cut in prices therefore represents a fall of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a day, or over \$2,000,000 in the season.

The Ice has a table showing the prices of ice per 100 pounds in various cities, as follows:

	Natural.	Artificial.
Baltimore	60	75
Boston	70	85
Buffalo	75	90
Chicago	80	95
Cincinnati	85	100
Philadelphia	90	105

*Not delivered.
Twelve pounds a day for one week, 61 cents, while consumers pay 65 cents for eight pounds daily.

Washington city reports "the price of ice this season about the same as usual. Large consumers like Willard's Hotel get it for \$5 a ton, while in small quantities it can be purchased for forty cents per ton."

Up to three days ago Charleston had no ice. The month's distinction of selling ice cheaper than any other southern city.

"The low prices were due to a continued fight between artificial-ice manufacturers and natural-ice dealers. The price up to Monday last was the same as last year—forty cents a hundred pounds for natural ice, and fifty cents for lake ice."

By a compromise between dealers the price has been advanced to seventy-five and eighty cents a hundred, or \$7.50 to \$8 per ton. At the forty-cent rate the natural-ice men said they were losing money, but they had to keep up with the procession.

Small capacity is now in operation, and another of seventy-two tons capacity daily will be in operation in a week or two."

Savannah reports that "artificial ice has driven the natural ice entirely out of the market. It retails from two fifths to three quarters of a cent."

Many families combine and buy one-pound blocks for six cents, and there are three ice-factories here, but more are needed."

All of which goes to show that in the South, at least, if our people would secure ice at low rates they must build ice-factories.

Will very recently small consumers in Richmond have been paying one and a half cents per pound for ice. They are now paying one cent. Unless the World has omitted to get the returns from cities where high prices prevail Richmond is unduly taxed for ice.

The way to attract population is to offer better employment at reasonable wages. Then give to our working people low rents, cheap gas and water, and provisions at moderate prices. If we fail to meet these positive demands of competition we cannot obtain permanent success. Ice is nowadays not a luxury but a necessity. We all recognize this, and it ought to be abundant in quantity; it should be sold at a reasonable margin of profit.

According to the World the Washington market men are in high glee over the success of the New York Ice and Cold-Storage Company in providing them with a steady current of cold air for their ice-cream chests.

Butcher shops are thus furnished with a rate of one and a half cents per day for every square foot of floor space, while poultry-dealers pay two cents a square foot. "This is a saving of at least 10 per cent. the year round, for where an ice-house requires one ton of ice costing \$10 delivered the cold-air method produces a better temperature for \$2. The contracts are for one year, which reduces the percentage of saving, as during the winter months ice is cheaper. Pipes exposed to the open air were yesterday covered with ice over half an inch thick, and several of the poultry-men exhibited chickens that were killed in their coops, and that had their chests, necessitating the use of a hatchet to release them."

The Census in Richmond.
Richmond, June 16, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Sir, I clipped the item that appeared in your issue of Friday last in reference to a chief enumerator for this city and sent it to Captain A. A. Young, of Petersburg, superior for this district, and asked if it were possible to have that done; if not, to arrange so that families or persons who have been overlooked could send the number of their residence and names of persons not listed through the mail, so that the city could get a correct census, and assist in the progress of this district, and assist in the progress of this district.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN S. BEEZEL.

Office of Supervisor of Census for this District, Richmond, Va., June 14, 1890.

To J. S. Beezel, Esq., Census Enumerator, Richmond, Va.:
Dear Sir,—You are duly to hand, for which please accept my thanks. I have no authority to make any appointment, but will send your letter to the department.

It is the duty of the enumerator to see that all persons are taken. This he is sworn to do. I hope but few, if any, have been missed.

It would be an easy matter for persons who have not been taken to report to the enumerator in his district, and assist in the progress of this district, and assist in the progress of this district.

If any are left to be the fault of the enumerator. Respectfully,
R. A. YOUNG.

It was very kind in Mr. Beezel to call the attention of Supervisor Young to this matter, but the latter does not seem to appreciate the importance of having some one armed with authority present here to aid, advise, and encourage in securing a perfectly accurate census.

The fifty odd enumerators in Richmond ought to have a superintendent, some one on the spot to direct and assist them. The need for such an officer is apparent.

We know that at least one enumerator considered it to be his duty to refuse to list residents temporarily absent from the city. Of course he was wrong, but there

THE COUPON CASES.

A SEPARATE JURY TO BE EMPANELLED IN EACH OF THE 65 CASES.

The genuineness of the Coupons Admitted—Eight Hundred Jurors to Be Summoned—A Hot Contest.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1890.

When the Circuit Court was opened this morning the trial of the sixty-five suits against the Commonwealth, in which some of them have not asked questions searching enough to elicit all the information needed. For instance, hundreds of householders have sent their kitchen to colored people. It has sometimes happened that the lady of the house considered her duty done when she had sent the enumerator information about her own family.

A well-directed question would have brought out the fact that half a dozen colored people had homes in the yard. Now that the enumeration is about to be brought to a close the question arises, How are omitted people to be enrolled?

Just here we ask the help of Mr. Young. The plan he proposes is not the best one. People generally are uninformed about the boundaries of the census districts, and do not know where the enumerators are to be found.

We should have a central depot of information. How would it do for persons who support or oppose the coupons to be omitted from the lists to report to the police? The police could report to Mr. Young or his representative here, and then the books could be consulted to determine if the complainants had been really missed.

We have no reason to suppose that the grand jury of Richmond is going to be disappointed. According to the registration books, poll-tax list, and city directory we have 87,000 people here, and probably the census will show it. But to assure this we should help Mr. Young and he should aid us to make the enumeration complete as possible; perfection is not to be expected, but we should seek to approach it as nearly as may be.

A Beloved Citizen Dead.
The bar and the general community lose a useful and beloved member in the death of Colonel John H. Gray, ex-civil judge.

His death was sudden, and his untimely death placed him among the very foremost of our citizens. To a kind and generous heart he joined firmness and courage of conviction. As a soldier he was modest and brave; as a legislator he was devoted to duty, and while decided in his opinions, was ever open to reasonable argument.

His profession of law was beautiful, for he was kind to the young men, respectful to his elders, and deferential to the courts.

He died as he would have wished—unhindered. For twelve years he had struggled against bodily infirmity with a fortitude rarely equalled. In the midst of his great work, after his work was done and well done, death laid his fingers upon him.

His illness was brief and his mind unclouded almost to the last.

A brilliant light has gone out in this world, but it has illumined the path of many people, and who can doubt that on the distant shore it shines in glory?

Richmond, June 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
As the Dispatch seems to be the authority to which all such much questions are referred, can you give us the correct statement of the "blue blood" case? It is a common and intrinsic quality of high birth? We read, for instance, of "blue-blooded aristocracy," etc., etc. Where the origin?

A. B.
[In proportion to physical refinement the veins as a rule are more or less clearly apparent on the surface of the body—on the back of the hand, for example, and their color is a purplish blue. The "white-headed" gentility are thus apt to be more "blue-blooded" than those who have had to labor with their hands or whose fathers have had to do so before them. This distinction of manual labor and non-labor was about the only one in the early days of the Republic. In certain of the earlier ages, and hence the origin of "blue blood," in a general way. There is a more direct origin of the phrase, however, from among the nobles of Spain, who claim that their blood is bluer than that of their subjects. It is a tradition that a certain nobleman, who had a distinct blue tinge, while that of the community is rather of a black hue.]

Quite a departure in academic and scientific development is the announcement by Princeton College of a new degree—viz., a degree in "blue blood."

It is a degree in "blue blood," and is to be conferred on those who have secured a \$250,000; among them one of \$100,000 from a lady.

We are indebted to Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, for a copy of his great speech in the free coinage of silver, delivered in the United States Senate May 12th and 13th.

ALBEMARLE PIPPINS.
Not More Than Half a Wheat Crop—Carrier-Pigeon Killed.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
SCOTTSVILLE, VA., June 15, 1890.

Our farmers have been so disappointed during the past week of harvest, wheat fields that looked as if a good yield might be expected from them have harvested a small crop, and in certain of the sections is an exception. Not more than half a crop is now estimated for this and contiguous localities.

A carrier-pigeon was killed at this place Thursday evening bearing upon its left wing the stamped address of "J. H. Stockwell, 311 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C." while on a circuit upon its ankle was its registered number, 17,323. The pigeon was shot in the act of landing on a wire, and was shot in the wing, as it was among a number that are common in the town. This is the fourth carrier-pigeon which this section have been presumed liberated at too great a distance from their homes and were accordingly lost.

The Dispatch is daily sought after for its pitiful extracts from Rev. Sam Jones's sermon, and for his columns are usually freighted.

Worse Than a Fish Story.
A thoroughly reliable gentleman informs your correspondent that he has seen two small snakes deliberately engaged in swallowing each other, a goodly number of the kind were seen in the stomach of the other. This reminds us of the old farmer who saw a large bull-frog basking in the sun, and who, being a little suspicious, went up to him and commenced to swallow him with a frog.

The security of operators on the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway has been seriously threatened by the actions of the men of the Hazell, Westham, and Pemberton to be closed at night for the past week or more.

The operators on this line got \$40 and \$50 per month for day and night respectively, and this pay is not attractive to the fraternity.

Thousands of railroad ties are being shipped from this section to the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio in West Virginia, and by reason of the improvements many persons have abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

THE COUPON CASES.

A SEPARATE JURY TO BE EMPANELLED IN EACH OF THE 65 CASES.

The genuineness of the Coupons Admitted—Eight Hundred Jurors to Be Summoned—A Hot Contest.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1890.

When the Circuit Court was opened this morning the trial of the sixty-five suits against the Commonwealth, in which some of them have not asked questions searching enough to elicit all the information needed. For instance, hundreds of householders have sent their kitchen to colored people. It has sometimes happened that the lady of the house considered her duty done when she had sent the enumerator information about her own family.

A well-directed question would have brought out the fact that half a dozen colored people had homes in the yard. Now that the enumeration is about to be brought to a close the question arises, How are omitted people to be enrolled?

Just here we ask the help of Mr. Young. The plan he proposes is not the best one. People generally are uninformed about the boundaries of the census districts, and do not know where the enumerators are to be found.

We should have a central depot of information. How would it do for persons who support or oppose the coupons to be omitted from the lists to report to the police? The police could report to Mr. Young or his representative here, and then the books could be consulted to determine if the complainants had been really missed.

We have no reason to suppose that the grand jury of Richmond is going to be disappointed. According to the registration books, poll-tax list, and city directory we have 87,000 people here, and probably the census will show it. But to assure this we should help Mr. Young and he should aid us to make the enumeration complete as possible; perfection is not to be expected, but we should seek to approach it as nearly as may be.

A Beloved Citizen Dead.
The bar and the general community lose a useful and beloved member in the death of Colonel John H. Gray, ex-civil judge.

His death was sudden, and his untimely death placed him among the very foremost of our citizens. To a kind and generous heart he joined firmness and courage of conviction. As a soldier he was modest and brave; as a legislator he was devoted to duty, and while decided in his opinions, was ever open to reasonable argument.

His profession of law was beautiful, for he was kind to the young men, respectful to his elders, and deferential to the courts.

He died as he would have wished—unhindered. For twelve years he had struggled against bodily infirmity with a fortitude rarely equalled. In the midst of his great work, after his work was done and well done, death laid his fingers upon him.

His illness was brief and his mind unclouded almost to the last.

A brilliant light has gone out in this world, but it has illumined the path of many people, and who can doubt that on the distant shore it shines in glory?

Richmond, June 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
As the Dispatch seems to be the authority to which all such much questions are referred, can you give us the correct statement of the "blue blood" case? It is a common and intrinsic quality of high birth? We read, for instance, of "blue-blooded aristocracy," etc., etc. Where the origin?

A. B.
[In proportion to physical refinement the veins as a rule are more or less clearly apparent on the surface of the body—on the back of the hand, for example, and their color is a purplish blue. The "white-headed" gentility are thus apt to be more "blue-blooded" than those who have had to labor with their hands or whose fathers have had to do so before them. This distinction of manual labor and non-labor was about the only one in the early days of the Republic. In certain of the earlier ages, and hence the origin of "blue blood," in a general way. There is a more direct origin of the phrase, however, from among the nobles of Spain, who claim that their blood is bluer than that of their subjects. It is a tradition that a certain nobleman, who had a distinct blue tinge, while that of the community is rather of a black hue.]

Quite a departure in academic and scientific development is the announcement by Princeton College of a new degree—viz., a degree in "blue blood."

It is a degree in "blue blood," and is to be conferred on those who have secured a \$250,000; among them one of \$100,000 from a lady.

We are indebted to Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, for a copy of his great speech in the free coinage of silver, delivered in the United States Senate May 12th and 13th.

ALBEMARLE PIPPINS.
Not More Than Half a Wheat Crop—Carrier-Pigeon Killed.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
SCOTTSVILLE, VA., June 15, 1890.

Our farmers have been so disappointed during the past week of harvest, wheat fields that looked as if a good yield might be expected from them have harvested a small crop, and in certain of the sections is an exception. Not more than half a crop is now estimated for this and contiguous localities.

A carrier-pigeon was killed at this place Thursday evening bearing upon its left wing the stamped address of "J. H. Stockwell, 311 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C." while on a circuit upon its ankle was its registered number, 17,323. The pigeon was shot in the act of landing on a wire, and was shot in the wing, as it was among a number that are common in the town. This is the fourth carrier-pigeon which this section have been presumed liberated at too great a distance from their homes and were accordingly lost.

The Dispatch is daily sought after for its pitiful extracts from Rev. Sam Jones's sermon, and for his columns are usually freighted.

Worse Than a Fish Story.
A thoroughly reliable gentleman informs your correspondent that he has seen two small snakes deliberately engaged in swallowing each other, a goodly number of the kind were seen in the stomach of the other. This reminds us of the old farmer who saw a large bull-frog basking in the sun, and who, being a little suspicious, went up to him and commenced to swallow him with a frog.

The security of operators on the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway has been seriously threatened by the actions of the men of the Hazell, Westham, and Pemberton to be closed at night for the past week or more.

The operators on this line got \$40 and \$50 per month for day and night respectively, and this pay is not attractive to the fraternity.

Thousands of railroad ties are being shipped from this section to the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio in West Virginia, and by reason of the improvements many persons have abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

Persons have been abandoned farming to the more lucrative business, they say, of getting into the railroad industry.

THE COUPON CASES.

A SEPARATE JURY TO BE EMPANELLED IN EACH OF THE 65 CASES.

The genuineness of the Coupons Admitted—Eight Hundred Jurors to Be Summoned—A Hot Contest.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1890.

When the Circuit Court was opened this morning the trial of the sixty-five suits against the Commonwealth, in which some of them have not asked questions searching enough to elicit all the information needed. For instance, hundreds of householders have sent their kitchen to colored people. It has sometimes happened that the lady of the house considered her duty done when she had sent the enumerator information about her own family.

A well-directed question would have brought out the fact that half a dozen colored people had homes in the yard. Now that the enumeration is about to be brought to a close the question arises, How are omitted people to be enrolled?

Just here we ask the help of Mr. Young. The plan he proposes is not the best one. People generally are uninformed about the boundaries of the census districts, and do not know where the enumerators are to be found.

We should have a central depot of information. How would it do for persons who support or oppose the coupons to be omitted from the lists to report to the police? The police could report to Mr. Young or his representative here, and then the books could be consulted to determine if the complainants had been really missed.

We have no reason to suppose that the grand jury of Richmond is going to be disappointed. According to the registration books, poll-tax list, and city directory we have 87,000 people here, and probably the census will show it. But to assure this we should help Mr. Young and he should aid us to make the enumeration complete as possible; perfection is not to be expected, but we should seek to approach it as nearly as may be.

A Beloved Citizen Dead.
The bar and the general community lose a useful and beloved member in the death of Colonel John H. Gray, ex-civil judge.

His death was sudden, and his untimely death placed him among the very foremost of our citizens. To a kind and generous heart he joined firmness and courage of conviction. As a soldier he was modest and brave; as a legislator he was devoted to duty, and while decided in his opinions, was ever open to reasonable argument.

His profession of law was beautiful, for he was kind to the young men, respectful to his elders, and deferential to the courts.

He died as he would have wished—unhindered. For twelve years he had struggled against bodily infirmity with a fortitude rarely equalled. In the midst of his great work, after his work was done and well done, death laid his fingers upon him.

His illness was brief and his mind unclouded almost to the last.

A brilliant light has gone out in this world, but it has illumined the path of many people, and who can doubt that on the distant shore it shines in glory?

Richmond, June 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
As the Dispatch seems to be the authority to which all such much questions are referred, can you give us the correct statement of the "blue blood" case? It is a common and intrinsic quality of high birth? We read, for instance, of "blue-blooded aristocracy," etc., etc. Where the origin?

A. B.
[In proportion to physical refinement the veins as a rule are more or less clearly apparent on the surface of the body—on the back of the hand, for example, and their color is a purplish blue. The "white-headed" gentility are thus apt to be more "blue-blooded" than those who have had to labor with their hands or whose fathers have had to do so before them. This distinction of manual labor and non-labor was about the only one in the early days of the Republic. In certain of the earlier ages, and hence the origin of "blue blood," in a general way. There is a more direct origin of the phrase, however, from among the nobles of Spain, who claim that their blood is bluer than that of their subjects. It is a tradition that a certain nobleman, who had a distinct blue tinge, while that of the community is rather of a black hue.]

Quite a departure in academic and scientific development is the announcement by Princeton College of a new degree—viz., a degree in "blue blood."

It is a degree in "blue blood," and is to be conferred on those who have secured a \$250,000; among them one of \$100,000 from a lady.

We are indebted to Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, for a copy of his great speech in the free coinage of silver, delivered in the United States Senate May 12th and 13th.

ALBEMARLE PIPPINS.
Not More Than Half a Wheat Crop—Carrier-Pigeon Killed.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
SCOTTSVILLE, VA., June 15, 1890.

Our farmers have been so disappointed during the past week of harvest, wheat fields that looked as